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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,

GWALIOR STATE

FOR

SAMVAT 1989, YEAR 1932-33.

GWALIOR :

PRINTED AT THE ALIJAH DARBAR PRESS.

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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHÆOLOGY, GWALIOR STATE

FOR THE

Year ending 30th June 1933, Samvat 1989.

PART I.

I. Office Notes.

Charge.—The undersigned held charge of the Department throughout the year under report.

2. *Leave.*—Members of the subordinate staff enjoyed leave as follows :—

(*a*) *General Assistant.*—Privilege leave for two days.

(*b*) *Photographer-Draughtsman.*—Privilege leave for one month and seven days.

(*c*) *Assistant Photographer-Draughtsman.*—Privilege leave for nine days.

3. *Administrative Changes.*—During the year of report a confidential enquiry into the administrative working of the Department was held and persons found responsible for irregularities were awarded punishments. In consequence of this, Ramsingh Saksena, Inspector of Archæology, and Lakshmi Prasad Verma, General Assistant, were dismissed from service, and the former was further debarred from State Service (*vide* Home Department letter No. 62, dated 12th December 1932, Conf.). The post of the Inspector was subsequently filled up and Mr. Ishwari Prasad Mathur, B. A., an inhabitant of the State and a graduate from the Victoria College, Lashkar, was appointed with effect from the 18th April 1933 (*vide* Home Department letter No. 3049, dated the 17th April 1933). During the interval period Mr. S. R. Thakore, Curator of the Archæological Museum, officiated as the Inspector in addition to his own duties. No new appointment was made to the post of the General Assistant during the remaining part of the year, but Mr. V. M. Shavrikar, Assistant Photographer-Draughtsman, officiated in addition to his ordinary duties.

II. Orders and Circulars.

4. No Circulars or Departmental Orders with special reference to this Department were issued during the year of report.

III. Work at Headquarters.

5. In addition to the ordinary Office routine, the following work was done during the headquarter season :—

(*a*) The coins received as Treasure-Trove finds or offered for sale or exchange were examined and disposed of.

(*b*) The sculptures collected in the previous year were labelled and properly exhibited.

(*c*) The paintings in the Archæological Museum were re-arranged and new acquisitions of paintings framed and exhibited.

(*d*) The "*Annual Administration Report*" for the year 1931-32 was drawn up and submitted.

(*e*) An album of important photographs taken during the year was prepared and submitted along with the Annual Report.

(*f*) The "*Directory of Forts*, Part I" was published and a especially bound copy of it together with the album of views of Forts was presented to His Highness, on the auspicious occasion of his birthday.

(*g*) The "*Souvenir of Gwalior*" and "*Sight-seeing at Gwalior*" (Hindi version) were published.

(*h*) Two albums each containing 26 photographs of Chanderi were supplied to the P. W. D. for being exhibited at the Rest House on Chanderi Fort and at the Singhpur palace.

(*i*) In expectation of the Viceregal visit a stall of old paintings, antiquities and departmental publications was arranged in the Annual Fair.

(*j*) Two presentation albums were prepared and supplied for being presented to His Excellency the Viceroy and party during their visit to Gwalior.

(*k*) At the instance of the Private Secretary to His Highness, drawings of the design of a silver temple were made and submitted to him.

(*l*) A short note on the excavations at Gyaraspur was contributed to newspapers.

IV. Tours.

6. In the year under report the Superintendent spent 85 days in camp and visited the following places: Shivpuri, Bhilsa, Udaygiri, Gyaraspur Badoh, Udaypur, Surwaya, Chanderi, Ujjain, Mandasor, Fatehabad, Bagh, Bagrod, Teonda, and Maharajpur.

7. The tours were undertaken for the annual inspection of monuments already conserved, for inspecting conservation works in progress, for directing excavation works and for exploring and listing monuments. A diary of the Superintendent's tour is given in *Appendix A*.

8. The Inspector of Archæology also toured for 23 days and visited the Forts of Bajrangarh, Fatehagarh, Rampur, Raghogarh, Maksudangarh, Chanderi, Malhargarh, and Esagarh in order to collect information for the *Directory of Forts*, Part II.

V. Conservation.

(*a*) Initial Repairs.

9. Comparatively little conservation work was carried out in the year of report, on account of (1) paucity of funds and (2) want of a qualified engineering assistant in the Department during the field season. The assistance of the P.W.D. had to be sought for carrying out some of the conservation work. The list of conserved monuments is given in *Appendix B*. The total amount of expenditure shown therein is however incomplete as some accounts are yet to be received from the P. W. D.

10. *Gyraspur*—It is 23 miles north-east of Bhilsa and is one of the important places of archæological interest in Gwalior State. It possesses ruins of monuments of all the three ancient faiths—Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism. The ruins range in date from the 7th to 11th century A. D. and show that Gyaraspur must have been a place of considerable importance during this period. Hitherto the place was rather out of the way, but the recently constructed Bhilsa-Teonda road which passes by Gyaraspur, has made it easily accessible.

11. One of the monuments at Gyaraspur which was partially conserved in the year of report is the remnant of a temple standing just on the roadside locally known as Atha-Khambha. The name which means a group of eight pillars, comes from the eight uprights which form the existing monument. Four of these are the central pillars of the *sabhamandapa* (principal hall), two are the pillars of the *antarala* (ante chamber) carrying a beautiful carved trifoil torana or arch and the remaining two are the jambs of the door frame of the shrine room. One of the pillars bears a pilgrim's record in Sanskrit dated in V. S. 1039 (A. D. 982) which shows that the temple is at least as old as the middle of the 10th century. The temple was dedicated to Siva, as the inscription mentions the idol of the temple as Krishnesvara which is evidently a name of Siva.

12. The measures of conservation carried out were :—

(*a*) Trees and jungle growing within the area marked off for an enclosure round the temple, were rooted out.

(*b*) The premises were roughly levelled and tidied up.

(*c*) The facing stones of the platform on which the temple stood disappeared, the inner filling had been exposed and large gaps and fissures were seen in between the joints. These gaps were filled up with chips of stones and coloured lime mortar for strengthening the platform and for improving its look.

(*d*) All the eight uprights were more or less out of plumb. These were reset plumb. This item was rather a difficult problem and required the construction of strong scaffolding.

(*e*) The floor of the platform had been badly damaged. It was repaired by resetting properly the slabs which had been disturbed and by supplying new slabs to fill up gaps.

(*f*) Big loose stones that were lying scattered in the ruins were picked up and arranged into an enclosure.

(*g*) Boundary pillars were set up showing the limits of the premises of the monument.

13. Another monument at Gyaraspur that was partially repaired in the year, is the Bajramath temple. It stands about a quarter of a mile to the south of Atha-Khambha. It was originally a Hindu temple but has been appropriated by the Jainas later on. It bears no inscription but possesses some very beautiful carvings, from the style of which it may safely be assigned to the early part of the 10th century A. D. Its plan is rather unusual. It consists of three shrines standing in a row touching one another, side by side. The central shrine is crowned with a spire while the two side shrines are protected with roofs rising in steps. There was a verandah or porch in front of the shrines, which has partially survived.

14. The measures of conservation carried out here consist of the following :—

(*a*) The jungle of trees within fifty feet of the monument all round was rooted out and the area was cleared up.

(*b*) The edges of the original platform on which the temple stands having been badly damaged, it looked as if the temple stood on a mound of debris irregularly shaped. From the surviving remains it was not possible to find out the original plan of the platform and even if it had been possible, it would have been unnecessarily expensive to restore the platform. The mound was, therefore, given a neat and regular form by adding and cutting earth work where necessary.

(*c*) The ground of the premises was badly uneven. It was therefore cut down and filled up where necessary so as to make it level. Big loose stones found in the debris were removed and arranged to form a rectangular enclosure for the premises.

(*d*) The northern end of the porch had been disturbed and some of the pillars, short pillars and a pilaster had gone out of plumb. These were restored to their right positions as far as possible.

(*e*) The north-eastern corner of the plinth of the porch had been damaged. It was repaired by supplying cut stone masonry to fill up the gaps.

(*f*) Gaps, fissures and crevices in the walls and the basement of the temple were underpinned.

(*g*) New neatly dressed cut stone uprights were provided to replace ugly supports of dry rubble masonry erected in later times to prop up lintels that had cracked, and to support portions of the ceiling of the existing part of the porch that were overhanging after the disappearance of original pillars.

(*h*) Pieces of iron rails and girders were inserted to support ceiling slabs that had either cracked or remained unsupported.

(*i*) A few stones in the facing of the *sikhara* or spire had been disturbed. They were reset properly in their original places.

(*j*) Boundary posts were set up to mark the limits of the premises of the monument.

15. A few items of conservation such as repairs to damaged pavements and putting up of descriptive notices remain yet to be done and these will be taken up next year. The work of conservation at the above two monuments and that of fixing the four sculptures at Mahakal temple, Ujjain (*vide* para 49 below), were carried out under the supervision of the local P. W. D. Officers, according to the instructions of the Archaeological Department.

16. The third monument attended to is the temple known as Mala Devi. It is the largest surviving temple at Gyaraspur and occupies a picturesque position on a huge platform built on the slope of a hill. Like Bajramath, Mala Devi temple also seems to have been originally a Hindu temple appropriated later on by the Jainas. It consists of a shrine room surmounted by a tall *sikhara* or spire, a *sabha-mandapa* or a hall with

balconies projecting on both sides and an entrance porch. Profusely covered all over with beautiful and elaborate carving, the temple is an effective and imposing piece of architecture.

17. The temple and its neighbourhood were covered with grass and jungle, and the interior of the shrine and the hall were choked with debris mixed with large and heavy stones fallen from damaged ceiling above.

(*a*) The jungle and the debris were cleared up in the year of report, as a preliminary measure to examine the monument thoroughly and to frame an estimate of repairs.

(*b*) Heavy stones in the debris were further arranged along the edges of the platform to make an enclosure.

(*c*) Lintels of the northern and southern balconies were hanging down, having lost their support at one end. They were lifted up by the use of jack-screws and supported properly on stone uprights.

(*d*) A note on the remaining items of conservation of this temple has been drawn up and the work will, if possible, be carried out next year.

18. Lastly, the thick jungle which enveloped the ruins of Buddhist *stupas* and those of the group of late Gupta shrines standing on a hill overlooking the Mansarovara tank was cut down. An approach staircase of dry rubble was constructed on the bank of the tank to the premises of the temples. Footpaths were also made by clearing jungle, throwing away stones and filling up bad depressions, to all ancient monuments at Gyaraspur. These footpaths were further lined with whitewashed stones to show the way to visitors in the absence of a guide.

19. *Gwalior.*—In order to improve the premises of the *chhatri* of the Rani of Jhansi, the following items of work were carried out :—

(*a*) The earth bank of the premises was rather irregular and ugly. It was therefore cut into a regular slope and was planted with turf, so as to look neat and tidy.

(*b*) The top of the bank was paved with large flag-stones with chiselled dressed edges.

(*c*) The old ugly and decaying *Nim* trees standing on the road-side in front of the *chhatri* were cut down, and new trees were planted in consultation with the Director of State Gardens.

(*d*) Trees were also planted on the western boundary of the premises.

(*e*) The plot of ground on the back of the path was uneven. The depressions were filled up and the ground levelled. Mango trees were planted in suitable places on the borders of this plot.

(*b*) Annual Upkeep.

20. Annual upkeep of monuments already conserved was attended to. The jungle was cleared and petty repairs were done. Pits, cuts, and depressions caused to the premises of the monuments during the rains were filled up. Approaches were repaired. *Bajree* was spread over the fair weather road to the Udaygiri caves and in the compound of the Sondni pillars.

The ground of the verandah of Gumbaz-ka-Maqbara at Bhilsa was repaired and re-rammed with *murum*. The wooden doors of all the monuments were given a fresh coat of boiled linseed oil. The iron works at the Udaygiri caves, Surwaya monument and the monastery at Ranod were re-painted. Sign-boards were re-inked. Two huge boulders of rock that had fallen down from the hill side above the cave No. 4 at Bagh were cut up and removed.

VI. Exploration.

(*a*) Excavations.

21. The only excavations carried out in the year of report were a casual outcome of the preliminary measures of conservation of a monument at Gyaraspur, popularly known as Hindola or swing, from its general resemblance to a stand of a swing. The importance of Gyaraspur as a place of archæological interest and its geographical situation are described in para 10 above. The Hindola gate which stands on the southern outskirts of Gyaraspur is one of the entrances to the enclosure of a 10th century temple. It consists of two pillars carrying two horizontal beams supported on brackets and having two small ornamental arches placed between the two beams. A miniature *sikhara* is set up on the centre of the upper beam. At a distance of 40 feet from the Hindola gateway is a group of four other pillars forming a square on plan and carrying a set of four beams also supported on brackets. The pillars stand on a plinth, the inner filling of which is exposed at the sides. The excavations came to be undertaken thus.

22. The shafts of the pillars of the Hindola gateway rose abruptly from loose earth. As they were standing in an upright position for several centuries, it was evident that they must have stood on pucca foundations. Secondly, the shafts of pillars so beautifully and artistically carved could not possibly be without any pedestals. In order to find out definite evidence on these two points before the final measures of conservation were devised, trial pits were taken near the bases of the pillars. The beautifully carved pedestals were exposed in these pits, set securely and systematically on well laid stone pavement at a depth of about five feet below the existing ground level. The pavement was found to continue on all sides of the pillars. This indicated the probability of the discovery of the temple, at any rate its lowest courses to the compound of which the gateway evidently gave an access. It was therefore decided to tap the ground on all sides of the gateway down to the level of the original pavement. The work was commenced on the 13th and finished on the 26th of May 1933.

23. The excavations have brought to view portions of the base of a huge temple (*vide* photographs Nos. 18-20). Only the southern side of the temple has been examined in the operations of this year. The eastern and northern sides yet await examination. As the ground slopes down sharply on the west and has been washed away to a level below the pavement, there is no hope of finding anything connected with the monument on this side. The ground course only of the southern basement of the temple directly set on the pavement has survived. It merely gives us data to re-construct the plan of the temple. In the light of the plan thus re-constructed, the temple seems to have been over 150 feet in length east to west and some 85 feet in breadth north to south. It probably consisted of a shrine room, a hall with two projecting balconies on either side and a porch with one principal entrance and two side entrances, each having a *torana* gateway in front of it. It had a *sikhara* or spire crowned with *amala-silas* and decorated with medallions and miniature

repetitions of the spire. The temple faced the east. The surviving gateway (Hindola) related to the southern entrance. The four pillars which stand close by are evidently the central pillars of the hall of the temple. The plinth of the temple was about eight feet high above the pavement as shown by the level of the plinth on which the four pillars stand.

24. Among the antiquities unearthed in the excavations, there are a number of fragments of carvings, figure sculptures, two small inscriptions and three pieces of a large inscription (No. 1 of *Appendix D*). The inscription is in 38 lines written in old Nagari characters of about the 10th century A. D. It is in Sanskrit verse composed in flowing *Kavya* style. The inscription is broken into two parts by almost a vertical line. The left part only is recovered which gives us the first half of each line. The inscription being thus fragmentary its purport is not quite clear, but apparently it records the construction of the temple in the ruins of which it was discovered. It opens with a salutation to (Jaga)--nnatha or the Lord of the Universe particularly applied to Vishnu and contains the genealogy and eulogy of a dynasty of kings of whom only three names occur in the surviving portion of the record, namely, Sivagana, Chamundaraja and Sri Mahendrapala. It was by a scion of this dynasty or some one of their dependants that the temple seems to have been built. The inscription contains no date as noted above, but it is assignable to the early part of the 10th century on palæographical grounds, which also is the date of the temple as arrived at from the style of carvings on the existing pillars and the fragments unearthed in the excavations.

25. The fine pieces of sculptures and carvings exhumed comprise among others a bust of *Trimurti*, several broken figures of gods and goddesses, a medallion with an inset of *Trimurti*, the lower portion of a sculpture of Vishnu flanked by attendants, the top of the ornamental frame of the same figure with Vishnu carved in centre and Brahma and Siva at the ends, a carved threshold of the door-frame of a shrine, a few miniature ornamental spires and a pinnacle and *amalasilas* of *sikhara*.

26. The ten incarnations of Vishnu carved on the pillars of the Hindola gateway, the fragments of a figure of Vishnu which may perhaps have been the idol of worship in the temple and the opening of the inscription with an obeisance to Vishnu, tend to show that this was a Vaishnava temple.

27. A copper coin of Gyas-ud-din Khilji Sultan of Malwa, was the only coin found in the excavations. It perhaps indicates that the monument was devastated about his time (15th century A. D.).

(*b*) Listing of Monuments.

28. In the year of report 15 monuments comprising forts, wells, old sculptures and battle-fields situated at seven different places were listed. A list of these appears in *Appendix C*. The following is a brief description of the monuments.

(District Bhilsa)

29. *Bagrod*—Bagrod is about 30 miles north-east of Bhilsa, on the Bhilsa-Saugor road. It possesses a small hill fort said to have been built by the Gonds. Its original name was *Chakkargarh*. It was given over in Jagir to Paharsingh, a Rajput chief from Karauli, by the then Emperor of Delhi to whom he was a subordinate. The Fort is now in an extremely ruinous condition overgrown with dense jungle. It contains the ruins of an extensive

palace, a *baodi*, a Siva temple, a temple to goddess locally known as *Bijasani Mata*, a third temple without a name and a platform sacred to a Muhammadan Pir, all except the Siva temple being now in ruins.

30. Close to the Fort but down below on the plain are the ruins of what looks like a two-storeyed bastion. It is locally known as *Kanchani-madh* and is said to be the remnant of a bungalow of a dancing girl in the keeping of a chief of Bagrod.

31. *Teonda.*—It is 35 miles by road to the north-east of Bhilsa. The approach road branches off at the 20th mile of the Bhilsa-Saugor road. Teonda is to-day a small village but was once the seat of a governor under the Mughals. There is a Fort in the heart of the village. It is now in a dilapidated condition but the ruins show that it was formerly well built and possessed a number of buildings. The Fort roughly measures 500 feet in length and 300 feet in breadth. The monuments of note in the ruins are :—

(*a*) A bastion now called *Shahi Burz* to which is attached the main entrance gate of the Fort. The bastion is hollow and contains pillared hall or room probably intended for the use of the sentinels.

(*b*) A building known as *Kachehri.*

(*c*) A two-storeyed building called *Motimahal.* Both these buildings are faced with finely dressed cut stone masonry and possess some ornamental carvings.

(*d*) A square well with rounded corners finely chiselled out in the living rock and locally called *Dohala Kua.*

All these monuments are similar in style to the governor's mansion at Udaypur which is only 15 miles away, and belong to the late Mughal period.

32. Besides the above buildings in the Fort, Teonda possesses a natural rock cavern in the adjoining hill, which is conspicuous from a great distance, and some Hindu temples two to three centuries old. One of these temples is situated in a grove on the southern outskirts of the village and has a Hindi inscription which records its construction by a Kayastha in V. S. 1843 (A. D. 1787). Close to the temple is an old step-well with Hindi and Persian inscriptions dated in V. S. 1752 and A. H. 1102, respectively. There are also two old but mutilated sculptures of mother and child locally called *Banjari Mata* and a warrior's memorial pillar of the 11th or 12th century A. D., in the same grove.

(District Esagarh)

33. *Esagarh Fort.*—Esagarh is 23 miles by road from Tukneri Station on the Bina-Kotah branch line of the G. I. P. Railway and is surrounded by picturesque lakes and groves of trees. To the south of the town, on a raised ground is perched the Fort which is now in a much dilapidated condition. The outer ramparts which were protected by a moat, have mostly fallen down in heaps of debris. The monuments of importance in the Fort are : (*a*) the Nagarkhana and (*b*) the *Motimahal.* The former is a tall three-storeyed building with small rooms looking towards the town and was used as a drum room. The inside is filled with debris and wild grass is growing on the stone walls. The latter building which is situated at the southern end of the Fort, is a two-streyed structure. It was used probably as Darbar Hall, because it shows traces of elaborate decorations and paintings.

34. *Maksudangarh Fort.*—It is about 50 miles to the south-east of Goona and is approached by a branch road of 23 miles connected with the Agra-Bombay road. This Fort is situated on the top of a small hill overlooking the town. The Fort is surrounded by a thick jungle of thorny cactus shrubs, which was a good safeguard against enemies. The old ramparts made of large blocks of stones and much ravaged by time, are still standing in safe condition and present a sombre appearance. There is no building of note in the Fort except two or three rotten tanks full of water with overgrown moss.

35. *Raghogarh Fort.*—It is 22 miles to the south of Goona and is reached by a branch road of 2½ miles meeting the Agra-Bombay road. Raghogarh is a well fortified Fort standing on a rock about 150 feet above the surrounding ground. The approach road from the town passes through three gates—Lohia, Dhirpur and Nagarkhana—while there is a fourth gate called Talethi Darwaza on the opposite side. The western portion of the Fort presents most delightful and picturesque view and has an imposing and beautiful palace built in Rajput style, which is still in use as the residence of the Raja's family. There are some temples which seem to be contemporary with the palace, and also ruins of houses and wells on the eastern portion of the Fort.

The three forts of Esagarh, Maksudangarh and Raghogarh were all built by Khichi Chauhans in the 18th century A. D.

36. With a view to commemorate important battle-fields in the State in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Indian Historical Records Commission at its Patna session in 1930, two battle-fields were visited in the year of report, namely, Chhonda or Maharajpur near Gwalior and Fatehabad near Ujjain.

(District Tonwarghar)

37. *Battle-field of Maharajpur.*—A battle was fought between the East India Company and the Scindia on December 29, 1843, on the plain between Chhonda and Maharajpur—two villages about 22 miles north of Gwalior. The site is situated close to the bridge on the river Asan where it is crossed by the Agra-Bombay road, about 3 miles south-east of Morena. This battle-field is already marked by monuments erected in the memory of two British officers, Lt.-Col. E. Sanders, C.B., Bengal Engineers, and Col. Chirchill, C. B., of H. M.'s 31st Regiment of Foot, who were killed on the battle-field. These two monuments stand within an enclosure and bear inscription tablets. A pavilion standing outside the above enclosure but close to it, is said to mark the common grave of the rank and file of British soldiers killed in action. It bears no inscription.

(District Ujjain)

38. *Battle-field of Fatehabad.*—It lies nearly one mile and a half to the north of Fatehabad Station on the Rajputana-Malwa section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The old name of the village Fatehabad was Dharmatpur and was re-named by Aurangzeb in consequence of his victory over the forces of his father Shahjahan and his brother Dara. He also built a mosque, a *sarai* and a garden here, the ruins of which still exist. The Imperial Army was commanded by a Rajput General Jaswantsingh Rathor of Jodhpur under whom many Rajputs fought faithfully and valiantly, and laid their lives on the battle-field. One of these distinguished Rajput chiefs was Ratansingh

Rathor of Jalor and a marble *chhatri* with an equestrian statue of the prince has been erected recently by his descendants, to replace a dilapidated platform which marked the site of his cremation. The battle-field marked by this monument stretches on an uneven ground near the site of a deserted hamlet now called *Purana Kheda* and is separated from the village Fatehabad by a *nala* with a perennial stream of water. To the south of the battle-field is a large area known as *Padavka-Khet* or encamping ground where the Imperial army had pitched its camp.

(*c*) Epigraphy.

39. Nine inscriptions were copied in the year of report, four being in Sanskrit, three in Hindi and two in Persian. For a complete analysis of the inscriptions see *Appendix D.*

40. All the Sanskrit incriptions were found at Gyaraspur. Three were unearthed in excavations near the Hindola gate and the fourth was found used as a paving slab in a potter's house. All the three inscriptions found in excavations are fragmentary and none of them contain a date so far as their existing portions are concerned but on palæographical grounds they are assignable approximately to the 10th century A. D. The biggest of these is in three pieces. Only the left half of the inscription has been recovered. The epigraph consists of 38 lines of Sanskrit verse. Being fragmentary the full purport of the inscription cannot be made out but it is probably intended to record the construction of a temple in the ruins of which it was found. It seems to be a *prasasti* giving the genealogy and eulogy of a line of kings, the names of only three of them having survived in the existing part, namely, Sivagana, Chamundaraja and Mahendrapala. The line of these kings is not known from any inscriptions, hitherto published. As the inscription opens with a salutation to Jagannath (Lord of Universe)—a name commonly applied to Vishnu, the temple to which it belonged was evidently a Vaishnava temple. The name of the engraver is mentioned as Sahila. Two other inscriptions exposed in the excavations are mere fragments. One of them which is in two lines mentions the name of two persons, namely Mahadeva and Durgaditya who were dependents of Sri Chamundaraja evidently the same king as is referred to in the previous inscription. The other inscription consists only of a few words in one line which do not give any complete sense. The fourth Sanskrit inscription found in a potter's house is also a fragment. It is in 12 lines of verse and is dated V. S. 1067 (A. D. 1011). It records the construction of *matha* or monastery. Three names occur in the existing portion of the record—(1) Madhusudana, son of Sanku, (2) Kokalla, an officer, and (3) Pulindra, the sculptor, who engraved the inscription.

41. Of the three Hindi inscriptions two come from Teonda—one on a step-well and the other on a temple in a grove to the south of the village. The former inscription is dated V. S. 1752 (A. D. 1695) and records the completion of the step-well by Srivastava Kayastha by name Ananda Rai, son of Jado Rai and grandson of Mukunda Rai. The second Hindi inscription is dated in V. S. 1843 (A. D. 1787) and records the construction of a temple on which it is engraved by Srivastava Kayastha named Umeda Rai, son of Vasanta Rai and grandson of Anand Rai (Qanungo), evidently the builder of the step-well, which is referred to in the previous inscription and which is situated quite close to the temple. The third Hindi inscription comes from a step-well at Malhargarh. It is dated in V. S. 1812, Saka 1677 and A. H. 1163. It records the complete dismantling and re-building of the step-well which bears

the inscription by one Pandit Naroji Bhikaji, under the supervision of Pandit Ramji Visaji during the reign of Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao.

42. Of the two Persian inscriptions, the earlier one which is dated in the fourth regnal year of Aurangzeb comes from the same well at Malhargarh, the one which bears the Hindi inscription dated in V. S. 1812 described above. It records the original construction of the well by Bahadur Shah, the son of Alam Shah who was the governor of the tract of country extending between Chanderi and Kalpi. The other Persian inscription comes from a step-well at Teonda. It gives the date A. H. 1102 (A. D. 1690) *i.e.* five years earlier than the Hindi inscription on the same well (see para 41 above). It mentions the name of the builder Mukunda Rai, father of Jado Rai. The two inscriptions put together evidently show that the construction of the well was commenced in A.D.1690 by Mukunda Rai and completed by his grandson Ananda Rai in A.D. 1695, during the reign of Aurangzeb.

(*d*) Numismatics.

43. Two hundred and thirty-six coins in all were examined during the year of report, out of which 10 were of silver and 226 copper. They were received in five lots. Lot No. 1 had 133 copper coins that were purchased from one Ram Dayal of Pawaya. Lot No. 2 consisting of five silver and 85 copper coins, was sent to this Office for examination by the Inspector-General of Records, from the collection of Mr. B. R. Bhalerao, Tehsildar of Pargana Jora. There were five silver and one copper coins in lot No. 3 received from the Judicial Officer, Chanderi, as a treasurer-trove find. Lot No. 4 contained one silver and five copper coins. These were sent by the City Magistrate, Ujjain, from the property of a man who died without an heir. Lot No. 5 consisted only of one copper coin and was discovered during the recent excavations at Gyaraspur. A detailed list of coins appears in *Appendix E*.

44. Out of the 10 silver pieces, 1 was a Gadhiya, 1 of the Western Kshatrapa Rudrasimha III, son of Satyasimha, 1 of the Tomara Mahipala, 6 of late Mughal Emperors of Delhi and 1 of Vira Vikrama Sahadeva of Nepal.

45. Out of 226 copper pieces, 11 were punch marked from Avanti, 1 of king Nahapana, 108 Naga coins representing Deva and Ganapati, 1 of Ghiyas Shah Khilji of Malwa, 2 of the late Mughal Emperors of Delhi, 1 of Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan of Delhi and 3 of Vira Vikrama Pashupatinatha of Nepal, while 99 were debased and undecipherable. Among the Muhammadan coins, Benares, Bareilly and Balwant Nagar (modern Jhansi) are the mints represented.

VII. Museums.

(1) Archæological Museum at Gwalior.

46. Two stone heads, 2 stone inscriptions in Sanskrit, 19 old miniature paintings and 1 carved wooden frame or 24 antiquities in all were added to the Archæological Museum in the year of report. The stone heads and inscriptions were brought from Gyaraspur while the rest of the antiquities were locally purchased. A list of these antiquities is given in *Appendix F*.

47. The sculptures, inscriptions and memorial pillars which had been collected in the past three years were properly exhibited and labelled. Some newly purchased paintings were framed and exhibited, and in doing so most of the paintings already exhibited were re-arranged. The frames of paintings

were securely fixed on wooden supports. Life size portraits of His Highness the late Maharaja Madhav Rao Scindia in whose benign reign the Museum was founded and of His Highness the present Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Scindia, made by Mr. M. S. Bhand, a local artist, were exhibited in the principal hall of the Museum. A long felt want was thus supplied.

48. The number of European and Indian visitors who have signed their names in the visit-book was 35 and 327, respectively. Among the distinguished visitors to the Museum in the year of report mention may be made of the following :—

A party of students from Meerut College; Professor P. C. Addy, St. John's College, Agra; Mr. M. S. Golwalkar, Department of Zoology, Hindi University, Benares; a party of students from the Engineering College, Bangalore under the leadership of Professor K. D. Joshi; Mr. V. S. Agarwal, Curator Muttra Museum, Mr. F. A. Pope, Member for Railways in India; Dr. Y. G. Apte, Administrative Officer, P. W. D., Gwalior; Capt. W. E. Gladstone Soloman, Principal, Arts College, Bombay; the Boy Scouts of Gwalior State; Professor Jayachandra Vidyalankar, Prayag; Pandit Ramakanta Malaviya, Prayag; Col. V. T. Korke of the Kasauli Research Institute; Shrimati Subhadra Kumari Chuhan, Municipal Commissioner, Jubbulpore; Sjt. Dularelal Bhargava, Editor "Sudha;" and Mr. D. D. Devlalikar. Principal, Arts School, Indore.

(2) Collection of Sculptures at the Mahakal Temple, Ujjain.

49. Fifty-seven sculptures and 2 stone inscriptions most of which had been collected during the last few years were awaiting proper exhibition. They were cleaned, properly arranged and fixed up in cement mortar in a row against the walls of the south-eastern wing of the galleries on the ground floor, in the compound of the Mahakal temple at Ujjain. Lables showing names of the sculptures painted on wooden boards were put on the antiquities during the Simhastha Fair which came off in the summer of this year. A temporary whole-time care-taker was put in charge during the days of the Fair for looking after the exhibits and guiding the visitors. The collection is a small one but is meant as nucleus of a decent Museum of Antiquities, of which there is a real need at a place of archæological, historical and cultural importance and a centre of pilgrims and tourists, like Ujjain. Efforts will be made to meet this desideratum as much as funds and other facilities will permit. A list of the antiquities exhibited here is given in *Appendix G*.

VIII. Publications.

50. Under orders of the Home Member, a "*Directory of Forts in Gwalior State*" is being prepared. As it is a laborious work and is likely to take some time to be done in addition to the ordinary and special works already in hand it was decided to do it in parts. It is a compilation of accounts culled from already published books, supplemented where possible, with fresh information collected by original research. The first part was published on the 16th birthday of His Highness. It describes eight forts, namely, Ater, Bhind, Chanderi, Deogarh, Gohad, Gwalior, Karera and Narwar and is illustrated with their photographs.

51. Another publication brought out this year is a Hindi version of the English booklet "*Sight-seeing at Gwalior*" published by the Department

some years ago. This publication supplies a long standing demand from visitors.

The third publication is a '*Souvenir*' (of Gwalior) intended for presentation to distinguished visitors.

IX. Important Events.

52. *Archæological Stall in the Mela.*—A new orientation was given to the activity of the Department by opening an Archæological Stall in the Mela or Annual Fair in the year under report. A few select exhibits from the Archæological Museum were neatly arranged in the stall which was tastefully decorated. The exhibits comprised sculptures, paintings, coins, photographs and impressions of inscriptions. Publications of the Department and albums of select photographs were also kept on view. The stall was visited and appreciated by numerous visitors some of whom purchased books and photographs. It was thus a useful move and served to make the work of the Department better known to the public.

53. *Visit of the Delegates of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelana.*—During the session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelana held at Gwalior in December 1932, the delegates visited the Archæological Museum and were served light refreshments.

54. *Viceregal Visit.*—Their Excellencies Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy of India, and Lady Willingdon were on an unofficial visit to Gwalior in the middle of April. Her Excellency visited the ancient monuments on the Gwalior Fort and the tomb of Muhammad Ghaus. The Superintendent accompanied the party and showed them round. Her Excellency wished to see the Archæological Museum and the monuments at Surwaya near Shivpuri, but could not do so for want of time. A copy of "*Souvenir of Gwalior*" containing a short description of and illustrations of the leading archæological monuments in Gwalior State was presented to the Viceregal party and was much appreciated.

X. Photographs and Drawings.

55. Two hundred and eleven photographs were taken and 600 prints from old and new negatives were made for various purposes. Four drawings or tracings were made during the year of report. These were prepared mostly in connection with the excavation work at Gyaraspur. A drawing of a miniature temple designed after the mediæval style was prepared and submitted to the Private Secretary to His Highness in compliance with his orders. The detail list of photographs and drawings are set forth in *Appendices II* and *I* respectively.

XI. Office Library.

56. One hundred and fifty-three books were added to the Office Library during the year. They comprise books on different subjects such as Archæology, History, Art, Architecture and allied subjects. Of these 90 were purchased and the rest were received as presents from the Government of India, Provincial Governments and the Governments of Indian States and other Public Institutions, to whom our thanks are due. A classified list of the above books is given in *Appendix J*.

XII. Income and Expenditure.

57. The annual income and expenditure of the Department in the year of report amounted to Rs. 297-11-11 and to Rs. 20,299-3-4, respectively. For details see *Appendices K* and *L*.

XIII. Concluding Remarks.

58. In conclusion the undersigned owes a deep debt of gratitude to Shrimant Khase Sahib Pawar, Home Member, for general direction, valuable suggestions and unfailing courtesy.

M. B. GARDE,
Superintendent of Archæology,
Gwlior State.

PART II.

APPENDIX A.

Tour Diary of the Superintendent of Archæology, Gwalior State, for the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989.

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	REMARKS.
August, 1932. 7th.	Gwalior to Shivpuri.	
8th-12th.	Halt at Shivpuri.	
13th.	Shivpuri to Gwalior.	
September, 1932. 8th.	Gwalior to Ujjain.	
9th-11th.	Halt at Ujjain.	
12th-13th.	Ujjain to Bagh.	
14th.	Bagh to Bagh Caves.	
15th-16th.	Halt at Bagh Caves.	
17th.	Bagh Caves to Bagh.	
18th.	Bagh to Ujjain.	
19th-20th.	Ujjain to Gwalior.	
February, 1933. 8th-9th.	Gwalior to Bhilsa.	
10th.	Bhilsa to Udaygiri and back.	
11th.	Bhilsa to Khambaba and back.	
12th.	Bhilsa to Gyaraspur.	
13th-14th.	Halt at Gyaraspur.	
15th.	Gyaraspur to Badoh.	
16th-17th.	Halt at Badoh.	
18th.	Badoh to Udaypur.	
19th-20th.	Udaypur to Gwalior.	
March, 1933.		
12th.	Gwalior to Shivpuri and Surwaya.	
13th.	Surwaya to Chanderi.	

APPENDIX A.—(*contd.*)

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	REMARKS
14th.	Halt at Chanderi.	
15th.	Chanderi to Shivpuri.	
16th.	Shivpuri to Gwalior.	
18th-19th.	Gwalior to Ujjain.	
20th-22nd.	Halt at Ujjain.	
23rd.	Ujjain to Mandasor.	
24th.	Halt at Mandasor.	
25th.	Mandasor to Fatehabad.	
26th.	Fatehabad to Mhow and Dhar.	
27th.	Dhar to Bagh.	
28th.	Bagh to Bagh Caves and back.	
29th-30th.	Halt at Bagh.	
31st.	Bagh to Mhow.	
April, 1933. 1st.	Mhow to Ujjain.	
2nd.	Ujjain to Bhilsa.	
3rd.	Bhilsa to Gyaraspur and back.	
,,	Bhilsa to Gwalior.	
18th.	Gwalior to Shivpuri.	
19th-20th.	Halt at Shivpuri.	
21st.	Shivpuri to Gwalior.	
May, 1933. 8th-9th.	Gwalior to Bhilsa.	
10th-11th.	Halt at Bhilsa.	
12th.	Bhilsa to Gyaraspur.	
13th-21st.	Halt at Gyaraspur.	
22nd.	Gyaraspur to Bagrod.	
,,	Bagrod to Teonda.	
23rd.	Teonda to Gyaraspur.	

APPENDIX A.—(*concld*)

Date, month and year.	Movements and Halts.	REMARKS
24th-26th.	Halt at Gyaraspur.	
27th	Gyaraspur to Bhilsa.	
28th-29th.	Bhilsa to Gwalior.	
June, 1933.		
13th.	Gwalior to Maharajpur and back.	
21st.	Gwalior to Bhilsa.	
22nd.	Bhilsa to Gyaraspur and back.	
23rd.	Bhilsa to Gwalior.	

APPENDIX B.

List of Monuments Conserved during the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989.

Serial No.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount Sanctioned.		Total.	Amount Spent.		Total.	Remarks.
			Current Year.	Last Year.		Current Year.	Last Year.		
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Gyaraspur ..	Excavations at the Hindola Toran and clearance of Maladevi temple, etc.	250	..	250 0 0	238 15 9	..	238 15 9	
2	,,	Atha Khambha ..	360	..	360 0 0	..	..	..	Account awaited from D. E. P. W. D. Bhilsa.
3	,,	Bajramath temple ..	640	..	640 0 0	..	..	..	
4	Chanderi Fort.	Johar Memorial ..	..	211 12 8	211 12 8	..	60 0 0	60 0 0	
5	Lashkar ..	Chhatri of Rani of Jhansi ..	250	..	250 0 0	202 14 7	..	202 14 7	
6	Chanderi Fort.	Johar Memorial.. ..	..	414 2 0	414 2 0	..	379 9 0	379 9 0	
		Total ..	**1,500**	**625 14 8**	**2,125 14 8**	**441 14 4**	**439 9 0**	**881 7 4**	

APPENDIX C.

Monuments Listed during the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989.

Serial No.	Place.	Name of monument.	Class.
		District Bhilsa.	
1	Bagrod ..	Old Fort	III.
2	,,	A bastion locally called *Madh*	,,
3	Teonda Fort ..	Motimahal	II.
4	,, ,,	Kachehri	,,
5	,, ,,	An old well known as *Dohala Kua*	,,
6	,, ,,	Shahi Burz	,,
7	Teonda ..	A step-well known as *Deval-ki-baodi* (with two inscriptions).	III
8	,,	A sculpture known as *Banjari mata*, in a grove ..	,,
9	,,	Another sculpture of a goddess close by ..	,,
10	,,	An old memorial pillar	,,
		District Esagarh.	
11	Maksudangarh.	Old Fort	,,
12	Raghogarh ..	,, ,, ...	II.
13	Esagarh ..	,, ,, ...	II
		District Gird.	
14	Maharajpur or Chhonda.	Site of a battle-field with some tombs ..	II
		District Ujjain	
15	Fatehabad ..	Site of a battle-field with the *chhatri* of Maharaja Ratansingh of Jalor sheltering an equestrian statue of the Maharaja with a Hindi inscription on the pedestal.	,,

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		District Bhilsa.							
1	Gyaraspur.	On a broken stone slab (three pieces) found in excavations near Hindola Gateway.	38	Old Nagari	Sanskrit.	Mahendra Pala.	No date has survived in the existing portion. On palæographical ground the inscription is assignable to the beginning of the 10th century A.C. approximately.	This is a fragmentary inscription which opens with a salutation to the Lord of the Universe (जगन्नाथ) or Vishnu. It is a *Prasasti* probably recording the construction of a temple. The names of Sivagana, Chamundaraja and Mahendra or Mahendrapala are read in the existing portion. The name of the architect is Sahila.	Now preserved in the Archæological museum, Gwalior Fort.
2	,,	On a fragmentary stone discovered in excavations near Hindola Gateway.	2	,,	,,	Sri Chamundaraja	..	The record being fragmentary its purport is not clear; refers to Mahadeva and Durgaditya as dependants of Sri Chamundaraja. **Text.**—1. श्रीमच्चामुण्डराजस्य पादपद्मोपजी– 2. कर्म्मणोह महादेव दुर्ग्गादित्य श्चरण ?	

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		District Bhilsa.							
3	Gyaraspur	On another fragment of stone discovered in excavations near Hindola Gateway.	1	Old Nagari	Sanskrit.	..	..	Its purport is not clear. Text.—करादीना बभूवु ःतल वर्मिका.	
4	,,	On a fragmentary stone slab found, used as a paving stone in a potter's house.	12	Old Nagari	Sanskrit.	..	V. S. 1067 (A. D. 1011).	The record is fragmentary. It records the construction of a *math* or monastery by (name is missing). The names of the sculptor and an official (प्रथम गोष्ठिक) as Pulindra and Kokalla and one more name of Madhusudana son of Sanku are given.	Now preserved in Archæological Museum, Gwalior Fort.
5	Malhargarh	On a step-well inside the Fort.	1 line above and 11 within	The top line is in Modi and the remaining in Nagari	Hindi	Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao	Monday *Vaisakha Sudi* 3 V. S. 1812, Saka 1673, A. H 1163 (A. D. 1755).	Records the complete re-construction of an old step-well (evidently the one which bears this inscription) by Pandit Naroji Bhikaji through Pandit Ramji Visaji during the reign of Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao in V. S. 1812 in the town of [La] Khamaiganj. The names of Jamadar, Kanungo and architects are also given.	

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1932-33, 1989.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		District Bhilsa.							
6	Malhargarh	On a step-well inside the Fort.	11	Nastaliq	Persian	Alamgir	4th Regnal year (A. D. 1661)	Records the construction of a step-well (evidently the one which bears this record) by Bahadur Shah, son of Alam Shah during the reign of Aurangzeb. Bahadur Shah was probably a Governor of Aurangzeb and his jurisdiction is described as extending from Chanderi to Kalpi.	
7	Teonda	In a temple sacred to Rama in a grove to the south of the village.	13	Nagari	Hindi	..	Thursday *Chaitra Vadi* 5, V. S. 1843 (A. D. 1787)	Records the construction of a temple sacred to Rama near an old step-well, by a Srivastava Kayastha named Umedarai, son of Vasantrai and grandson of Anandarai Kanungo, in the Jagir of Srimant Khanderao Trimbakji Wadekar. The inscription further mentions the name of Nawab Hasan Ullah Khan but the relation between Khanderao and the Nawab is not clear.	

List of Inscriptions Copied or Noticed during the Year 1932–33, Samvat 1989.

Serial No.	Locality.	Object Inscribed.	Number of Lines.	Script.	Language.	Name of King.	Date.	Purport.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		District Bhilsa.							
8	Teonda	On a step-well to the south of the village.	12	Nagari	Hindi	Aurang-zeb	*Sravana Sudi* [1] V. S. 1752 (A. D. 1695)	Records the completion of the step-well constructed by Anandarai Kayastha, son of Jadorai and grandson of Mukandarai Srivastava.	
9	,,	On the same step-well.	10	Nas-taliq	Persian	Aurang-zeb.	A. H. 1102 (A. D. 1690)	Records the construction of the step-well by Mukandarai, father of Jadorai for the comforts of the residents of the village Tanoda (Teonda) during the reign of Aurangzeb.	This inscription set up five years before the above inscription, probably records the laying of the foundation of the step-well, while No. 8 records its completion. Thus this difference of five years in both the inscriptions on the same step-well can be accounted for.

APPENDIX E.

List of Coins Examined during the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989.

Serial No.	King.	Date.	Mint or type.	Metal.	Number of coins.
1	Avanti	Circa 3rd cent. B. C. to 2nd cent. A. D.	Punch marked.	Copper.	11
2	Nahapana	119-124 A. D.	Square.	,,	1
3	Ganapati or Ganendra Naga.	Circa 4th cent. A. D.	Bull.	,,	96
4	Deva Naga	,,	,,	,,	2
5	,, ,, ...	,,	Wheel.	,,	10
6	Rudrasimha III S/o Satyasimha.	A. D. 388	..	Silver.	1
7	Gadhiya	Mediæval period.	..	,,	1
8	Mahipala of Tomara dynasty of Delhi.	..	..	,,	1
9	Ghiyas Shah S/o Mahmud Shah Khilji of Mandu.	..	Square.	Copper.	1
10	Muhammad Shah of Delhi.	..	..	,,	1
11	Ahmad Shah ,, ..	..	Bareilly.	Silver.	1
12	Alamgir II ,, ..	Regnal year 4	Balwantnagar (Modern Jhansi).	,,	1
13	Do. ,, ..	Regnal year 5	,,	,,	1
14	Do. ,, ..	,, ,, 6	,,	,,	1
15	Shah Alam II ,, ..	,, ,, 2	Benares.	,,	1
16	Do. ,, ..	,, ,, 3	,,	,,	1
17	Do. ,, ..	A. H. 1210	..	Copper.	1
18	Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan.	..	..	,,	1
19	Girvana Sudhi Vira Vikrama Sahadeva of Nepal.	A. D. 1737	..	Silver.	1
20	Tribhuvana Vira Vikrama Pashupatinatha of Nepal.	V. S. 1968	..	Copper.	3
21	Undecipherable ..	..	..	,,	99
	Total ..	..	..	..	236

APPENDIX F.

List of Antiquities Added to the Archæological Museum at Gwalior, in the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989.

Serial No.	Find-Spot.	Description.	Size.	REMARKS.
		Sculptures.		
1	Gyaraspur.	A head	6″ × 6″	
2	,,	,, ...	7″ × 7½″	
		Inscriptions.		
3	,,	A fragmentary inscription (three pieces).	17″ × 12″ × 4″	
4	,,	A small piece of an inscription.	14½″ × 12½″	
5	Lashkar.	A carved wooden frame ..	3′9″ × 3′9″	Purchased
		Paintings.		
6	Purchased.	Christ and his disciples ..	10¼″ × 7¼″	Modern.
7	,,	Siva and Parvati with two attendants and four miniature figures of Ganesa, Brahma, Vishnu and Rudra.	9¾″ × 8¾″	Gwalior School.
8	,,	Ganesa seated with Ridhi and Siddhi in his arms (circular)	6″ Diam.	,,
9	,,	Sardar Ram Rao Phalke on horse-back.	19¼″ × 15″	..
10	,,	Sardar Appaji Rao Patankar seated on a *gaddi* smoking.	11½″ × 13¾″	,,
11	,,	Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi and Tatya Topi, both on horse-back.	12¾″ × 15″	,,
12	,,	Baba Saheb Garuda worshipping a Siva *linga* of clay (*Parthiva*) and holding a rosary in his right hand.	15″ × 10¾″	,,
13	,,	Maharaja Jankoji Rao Scindia on horse-back.	10¾″ × 14½″	,,
14	,,	Karbhari Dada Saheb Khadke seated on a chair.	19½″ × 16″	,,
15	,,	Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia seated.	Do.	,,

APPENDIX F.—(*concld*)

Serial No.	Find-spot	Description.	Size.	REMARKS
16	Purchased.	Prince Ganpat Rao Scindia seated on a pedestal.	$19\frac{1}{2}'' \times 16''$	Gwalior School.
17	,,	A Mohammedan lady alleged to be a Begum (Queen) of Timur.	$9\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6\frac{3}{4}''$	Mughal School.
18	,,	A Mohammedan gentleman with long hair, clad in a red gown.	$9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7''$	,,
19	,,	Parasurama fighting with Sahasrarjuna.	$13'' \times 9\frac{3}{4}''$	,,
20	,,	Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah seated on a pedestal.	$12\frac{1}{4}'' \times 8\frac{1}{4}''$	Gwalior School
21	,,	Maharaja Madhav Rao Scindia (in boyhood).	$19\frac{3}{4}'' \times 12\frac{1}{4}''$	,
22	,,	Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia seated with a dagger and a shield.	$20'' \times 16''$	,,
23	,,	Prithvi Raj Chauhan seated with a book and a rosary in hand.	$10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$	Jaipur School.
24	,,	Sardar Hazratji	$19\frac{1}{2}'' \times 16''$	Gwalior School.

APPENDIX G.

List of Antiquities Added to the Archæological Museum at Ujjain during the Year 1932-33. Samvat 1989.

Serial No.	Find-spot.	Description.	Size.
1	Ujjain.	Elephant	10″ × 6″ × 3″
2	,,	Jaina Tirthamkara (a fragment) ..	2′ × 2′4″ × 10″
3	,,	Bhairava	2′6″ × 1′8″ × 1′
4	,,	Do.	2′ × 1′2″ × 11″
5	,,	Ganesa	2′9″ × 1′10″ × 1′
6	,,	Goddess (Parvati ?)	3′8″ × 1′7″ × 1′3″
7	,,	Do. (Kamala ?)	3′ × 1′6½″ × 1′3″
8	,,	Ganesa	3′1″ × 1′11′ × 1′3″
9	,,	Parvati practising penance ..	2′9″ × 1′6″ × 10″
10	,,	Kali	5′5″ × 1′9″ × 1′
11	,,	Do.	1′10″ × 1′9″ × 9″
12	,,	Siva-Parvati	2′9″ × 1′9″ × 8″
13	,,	Trimurti (in meditation) ..	2′3″ × 1′5″ × 1′6″
14	,,	Siva	3′ × 2′3½″ × 1′6″
15	,,	Marriage of Siva and Parvati ..	2′6″ × 1′5½″ × 9″
16	,,	Nairiti	1′10″ × 1′2″ × 10″
17	,,	Siva	1′8″ × 1′2″ × 7″
18	,,	Siva-Parvati	5′ × 2′6″ × 1′
19	,,	Nandi	1′3″ × 8″ × 1′9″
20	,,	Siva-Parvati	1′3″ × 10″ × 6″
21	,,	,, ...	2′ × 1′9″ × 8″
22	,,	Trimurti (bust)	3′ × 2′ × 1′4″
23	,,	Siva (in meditation)	2′ × 1′9″ × 8″
24	,,	Siva-Parvati	1′4″ × 1′1″ × 6″
25	,,	,, ...	1′3″ × 10″ × 4″

APPENDIX G.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Find-spot.	Description.	Size.
26	Ujjain.	Vishnu	4′3″ × 2′3″ × 11″
27	,,	Fragment of an image of Vishnu ..	1′7″ × 1′1″ × 8″
28	,,	Seshasayi Vishnu	1′9″ × 2′9″ × 8½″
29	,,	Vishnu	2′11″ × 1′7″ × 10″
30	,,	Sesha (Serpent god)	1′3″ × 4′5″ × 1′9″
31	,,	Vishnu	4′9″ × 2′ × 1′
32	,,	Surya ?	1′2″ × 1′6″ × 1′2″
33	,,	Serpent god	2′1″ × 1′4″ × 1′9″
34	,,	A couple of devotees	1′7″ × 1′ × 5″
35	,,	Brahma	1′6″ × 12′6″ × 6′6″
36	,,	A seated god	1′6″ × 1′7″ × 7″
37	,,	Boar incarnation of Vishnu ..	1′3″ × 2′7″ × 1′2″
38	,,	Ganesa	1′8″ × 1′ × 9″
39	,,	A goddess	2′3″ × 1′3″ × 7″
40	,,	A four armed standing figure ..	1′4″ × 10½″ × 4″
41	,,	Ganesa	1′8″ × 1′1″ × 7″
42	,,	Nandi	1′3″ × 1′8″ × 7″
43	,,	Brahma and Siva	2′3″ × 2′8″ × 1′
44	,,	Siva	1′ × 3′ × 1′10″
45	,,	Makara spout	1′8″ × 4′1″ × 2″
46	,,	Trimurti	2′2″ × 2′ × 1′6″
47	,,	A carved ceiling slab	2′ × 4′4″ × 6″
48	,,	Do.	2′8″ × 2′4″ × 1′6″
49	,,	Lower portion of Hanuman ..	2′6″ × 2′2″ × 1′6″
50	,,	Garudavahana Vishnu	3′3″ × 1′10″ × 9″
51	,,	Vishnu	3′9″ × 1′9″ × 10″
52	,,	Upper half of a god	

APPENDIX G.—(*concld.*)

Serial No.	Find-spot.	Description.	Size.
53	,,	A medallion	2'6" × 2'3" × 1
54	,,	Lakshmi Narayana . ..	
55	,,	Vishnu . . .	2' × 1'6" × 9"
56	,,	Mahishasuramardini	1' × 1'3"
57	,,	Serpent god	2'10" × 1 5" × 9"
		Inscriptions.	
58	,,	A Hindi inscription . .	2'10 × 10½" × 1"
59	,,	A Sanskrit inscription	1'9" × 1' × 10"

APPENDIX H.

List of Photo-Negatives Taken during the Year 1932-33 Samvat 1989.

Serial No.	Place	Object and description.	Size.
		District Bhilsa.	
1	Badoh.	Gadarmal temple, view from the east	Full.
2	,,	,, ,, porch	,,
3	,,	,, ,, torana pillar	,,
4	,,	Varaha temple, Dasavatara group, before clearance.	Half.
5	,,	Solah Khambhi, view from S. E. after repairs ..	,,
6	,,	Image of Varaha, after conservation	,,
7	Bagrod.	Fort, distant view	,,
8	,,	,, close view	,,
9	,,	,, Mahadeva temple	,,
10	Bhilsa ..	Lohangi hill from the east	,,
11	,,	,, ,, ,, the west	,,
12	Gyaraspur	Hindola Toran, g. v. before excavations ..	Full.
13	,,	,, ,, during excavations	Half
14		,, ,, ,, ,, another view ..	,,
15	,,	,, ,, showing excavated basement of the Toran Pillar.	,,
16	,,	,, ,, g. v. after excavations ..	,,
17	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, another view.	,,
18	,,	,, ,, showing floor and basement of an old templ (excavated).	,,
19	,,	,, ,, showing floor and basement of an old temple (excavated) another view.	,,
20	,,	,, ,, View showing detail of basement of an old temple (excavated).	,,
21	,,	,, ,, View showing Toran gateway after excavation, front view.	,,

APPENDIX H.—(*contd.*)

Serial No	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
22	Gyaraspur	Hindola Toran view showing Toran gateway after excavation, corner view.	Half.
23	,,	,, ,, antiquities found in excavations.	,,
24	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,
25	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,
26	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,
27	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,
28	,,	,, ,, a medallion inset with a bust of Trimurti (excavated).	,,
29	,,	Three pieces of Sanskrit inscription found in excavations near Hindola Toran.	Full.
30	,,	Part of above inscription, (first 20 lines) ..	,,
31	,,	Another part of above inscription (last 18 lines) ..	,,
32	,,	Maladevi temple, distant back view	Half.
33	,,	,, ,, showing debris in the enrance porch, before clearance.	,,
34	,,	,, ,, showing debris in the interior of the hall, before clearance.	,,
35	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,
36	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,
37	,,	,, ,, a bust ot woman found in the debris.	,,
38	,,	,, ,, an ornamental niche in the basement.	,,
39	,,	An image (Buddha ?) on a hill near the ruins of stupas.	,,
40	,,	Atha Khambha, g. v., before conservation ..	Full.
41	,,	,, ,, showing pillars and an ornamental arch.	Half.
42	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,
43	,,	,, ,, the ornamental arch only ..	,,

APPENDIX H.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
44	Gyaraspur	Bajramath temple, back view before conservation.	Half.
45	,,	,, ,, front ,, ,, ,,	Full.
46	,,	,, ,, corner .. ,, ,,	,,
47	,,	Fort, partial view	Half.
48	Teonda.	,, bastion near the gate	,,
49	,,	,, exterior view of Kachehri mahal	,,
50	,,	,, interior ,, ,, ,, ...	,,
51	,,	A rock	,,
52	Udaygiri.	Cave No. 2, general view after clearance ..	,,
53	,,	,, 4, detail of upper half of a door-frame ..	,,
54	,,	,, 5, image of Varaha	,,
55	,,	,, ,, miniature images of gods and sages ..	,,
56	,,	,, ,, Ganga, Yamuna, Varuna and musicians.	,,
57	,,	,, 6, Mahishasurmardini	,,
58	,,	,, 14, Seshasayi	,,
59	,,	,, 19 door-frame	,,
60	,,	An image of Nrisimha engraved in a boulder of rock behind caves.	,,
61	,,	A temple excavated on a hill, view from south-east.	,,
62	,,	Basement of a stupa excavated on the hill ..	,,
63	,,	A monolithic trough near the temple on the hill ..	,,
64	Udaypur.	Udayesvar temple, detail of the eastern medallion, upper half.	Full.
65	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, lower ,,	,,
66	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, upper ,,	Half.
67	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, lower ,,	,,
		District Bhind.	
68	Ater ..	Fort, a plan (copied)	,,

APPENDIX H.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
69	Bhind ..	Fort, a plan (copied)	Half.
70	Gohad.	,, ,, ,, ...	,,
		District Esagarh.	
71	Bajrangarh	Fort, partial view from the south-west	Full.
72	,,	,, Motimahal	,,
73	,,	,, *Ranivas* (harem)	,,
74	,,	,, *Chopada* (step—well)	,,
75	Chanchoda.	,, general view from the east	,,
76	,,	,, Motimahal, view from the east	,,
77	,,	,, bastion known as *Bhora Burz*	,,
78	Chanderi.	,, Johar *chhatri*, general view	Half.
79	,,	,, ,, ,, near ,, ...	,,
80	,,	,, Khuni Darwaza (lower ate)	,,
81	,,	,, an upper gate	,,
82	,,	Shahazadi-ka-Roza, from the south-west ..	,,
83	,	Fort, a plan (copied)	,,
84	Esagarh.	,, general view	Full.
85	,,	,, Motimahal, from the south	,,
86	,,	,, ,, near view from the north ..	,,
87	,,	,, Nagarkhana	,,
88	Fatehgarh	,, general view from the south-east	,,
89	,,	,, near view	,,
90	,,	,, Kachehri	,,
91	,,	,, view showing gate	,,
92	Maksudan garh.	,, general view from the south	,,
93	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, south-west	,,
94	,,	,, Lohiya Darwaza	,,

APPENDIX H.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description	Size.
95	Malhargarh	Fort, general view	Full
96	,,	,, near view with tank	,,
97	,,	,, *Baodi*	,,
98	,,	,, Pir Darwaza	,,
99	Raghogarh.	,, general view from the west	,,
100	,,	,, near view from the south	,,
101	,,	,, Lohiya Darwaza	,,
102	,,	,, Darbar mahal (*Dari Khana*)	,,
103	,,	,, Nagarkhana	,,
104	Rampur.	,, general view from the north	,,
105	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, the north-east	,,
106	,,	,, near view from the south-east	,,
107	,,	,, a gate	,,
		District Gird (Gwalior).	
108	Gwalior.	,, a Plan (copied)	Half.
109	Deogarh.	,, ,, ,, ...	,,
110	Gwalior.	Archæological Museum, a fragment of Garuda pillar (inscribed).	Full.
111	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, another portion.	,,
112-117	,,	,, ,, Garuda pillar, six different sides.	Half.
118	,,	,, ,, an image of Brahma (standing) from Thoban.	,,
119	,,	,, ,, ,, of flying Yaksha from Lashkar.	,,
120	,,	,, ,, ,, of flying Yaksha another view.	,,
121	,,	,, ,, ,, of Mahishamardini from Chanderi	,,
122	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, another view.	,,

APPENDIX H.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
123	Gwalior.	Archæological Museum, two standing Jaina images from Padhavli.	Half.
124	,,	,, ,, a memorial pillar from Padhavli.	,,
125	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Chanderi	,,
126	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Rithora.	,,
127	,,	,, ,, a pillar with *trisula* and bow engraved on two faces from Rithora.	,,
128	,,	,, ,, two standing images from Khilchipura (one face).	,,
129	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (duplicate).	,,
130	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,
131	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (the other face).	,,
132	,,	,, a panel showing a river with gods and goddesses.	,,
133	,,	,, ,, a painting of Maharaja Madhav Rao Scindia (boyhood).	Full.
134		,, ,, Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia.	,,
135		,, ,, Daulat Rao ,,	,,
136	,,	,, ,, ,, Mahadji ,,	,,
137	,,	,, ,, Garud Sahib (worshipping).	,,
138	,,	,, ,, Ganesa with Riddhi and Siddhi.	,,
139	,,	,, Siva-Parvati seated ..	,,
140	Lashkar.	Copy of an old painting in *chhatri* of Maharaja Jankoji Rao Scindia showing a chief listening to a musical concert.	,,
141	,,	,, showing a lady playing on a guitar	,,
142	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,

APPENDIX H.—*(contd.)*

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
143	Pawaya.	View of confluence of Sindh and Parvati rivers (copied).	Full
144	,,	Fort, a plan (copied)	Half.
145	Himmat-garh.	Fort, a plan (copied)	,,
146	Maharaj-pur.	Memorials of British officers in the battle-field ..	Full.
147	,,	,, ,, ,, another view ..	,,
148	,,	*Baradari*, the memorial of common soldiers and a well near it, general view.	,,
149	,	View of the site on which the memorial of battle-field is proposed to be erected.	,,
150	Pichhore.	Fort, near view (copied)	,,
151		,, *chhatri* of Raja Hamiradeva (copied) .	,,
152	,,	,, plan (copied)	Half.
		District Mandasor.	
153	Sondni.	View of Yasodharman's pillars from the east ..	,,
154	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, S. E. ..	,,
155	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, S. W. ..	,,
156	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, the west ..	,,
157	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, N. W. ..	,,
158	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, N. E. ..	,,
159	,,	Yasodharman's pillars, lion and bell capitals ..	Quarter.
160	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, another.	,,
161	,,	,, ,, ,, capital only ..	,,
162	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, detail ..	,,
163	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, another.	,,
164	,,	,, ,, *dwarapalas*	Half.
		District Narwar.	
165	Karera.	Fort, a plan (copied)	

APPENDIX H.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
166	Narwar.	Fort, general view taken fron Jait Khambha ..	Full.
167	,,	General view of fort from city	,,
168	,,	,, ,, ,, ...	Half.
169	,,	Fort, *chip* in the mahal	Full.
170	,,	,, Kachehri mahal from S. E.	,,
171	,,	,, ,, ,, ,, N. W.	,,
172	,,	,, Gadhi of Nala Raja	,,
173	,,	,, Kachehri mahal, from S. W.	,,
174	,,	,, Christian chapel (Roman Catholic) ..	,,
175	,,	,, Makaradhwaj Tal from N. E.	,,
176	,,	,, temple of Pasar Devi, front view	Half.
177	,,	,, Pasar Devi, interior view	Full.
178	,,	,, Katora Tal..	,,
179	,,	,, plan (copied)	,,
180	,,	,, ,, ,, (duplicate)	Half.
181	,,	Jait Khambha	Full.
182	,,	A Christian tomb	,,
183	Pohri.	Fort, a plan (copied)	Ha f.
184	Surwaya.	,, outer entrance gate (copied)	Full.
185	,,	,, a plan (copied)	Half.
		District Sheopur.	
186	Bijeypur.	Fort, general view from the river	Full.
187	,,	,, interior mahal	,,
188	,,	,, entrance gate	Half.
189	Sheopur.	,, a plan (copied)	,,
		District Tonwarghar.	
190	Padhavli.	Gadhi, general view from the east	Full.

APPENDIX H.—(*concld.*)

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Size.
191	Padhavli.	Gadhi, general view from N. E.	Full.
192	,,	,, entrance gate	,,
193	,,	,, detail of plinth of an old temple.. ..	,,
194	Sabalgarh.	Fort, general view	,,
195	,,	,, ,, ,, another	,,
196	,,	,, Navalsingh mahal	,,
197	,,	,, an entrance gate	Half.
198	,,	,, a plan (copied)	,,
		District Ujjain.	
199	Fatehabad.	An old mosque, general view	,,
200	,,	*Chhatri* of Maharaja Ratan Singh of Jalor ..	,,
201	,,	Statue of Maharaja Ratansingh	,,
202	Ujjain.	Lal Hotel and Inspection Bungalow, general view..	,,
203	,,	Clock tower, general view	,,
204	,,	Hospital building, general view	,,
205	,,	,, ,, another view ..	,,
206	,,	A sculpture—Buddha, Kalki and Nrisimha ..	,,
207	,,	Kachehri Mahal, front view	,,
208	,,	,, ,, side view	,,
		Miscellaneous.	
209	..	Copy of the description of places at and near Chanderi, 1/3 part.	Full.
210	..	,, ,, ,, ,, another.	,,
211	..	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,

APPENDIX I.

Drawings Prepared during the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989.

Serial No.	Place.	Object and description.	Scale.	REMARKS.
1	Gyaraspur.	Bajramath temple, plan (in pencil).	$\frac{1}{2}'' = 1'$	Incomplete
2	,,	Atha Khamba temple, plan (in pencil).	,,	,,
3	,,	Hindola Toran, plan of excavation.	$1'' = 4'$	
4	Maharajpur.	Site plan of the battle-field of Maharajpur (tracing).		

APPENDIX J.

List of Books and Periodicals Added to the Office Library of the Superintendent of Archæology during the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989.

Serial No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
	Archæological Survey Reports, Memoirs Etc	
1	Archæological Survey of India, Annual Report for 1911-12, Part I.	Gratis.
2	,, ,, ,, Memoir No. 45 (Bibliography of Indo-Moslem History excluding Provincial monarchies, by Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hussain.)	,,
3	,, ,, of Ceylon, Annual Report for 1930-31.	,,
4	,, ,, of Ceylon, Annual Report for 1931-32.	,,
5	Annual Report of the Archæological Department of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions, for 1927-28.	,,
6	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1928-29.	,,
7	The Administration Report of the Archæological Department, Cochin State, for the year 1931-32.	,,
8	Studies in Indian Antiquities by H. Ray Chaudhuri.	Purchased
	Art and Architecture.	
9	Indian Art and Letters: Vol. VI, No. 1, 1st Issue for 1932.	,,
10	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 2, 2nd ,, 1932.	,,
11	Roopa Lekha, Vol. III No. 9.	,,
12	,, ,, ,, ,, Nos. 10-11.	,,
13	Antiquities of Central Asia and Sistan recovered by Sir Aurel Stein.	,,
	Dictionary.	
14	भारत वर्षीय प्राचीन चरित्र कोश, सिद्धेश्वर शास्त्री चित्रावकृत ..	,,
	Epigraphy.	
15	Epigraphia Indica: Vol. XX, Part VI	Gratis.

APPENDIX J.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Name of book	REMARKS.
16	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XX, Part VII.	Gratis.
17	,, ,, ,, XXI ,, I.	,,
18	,, Indo-Moslemica, 1929-30.	,,
19	Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy for the year 1929-30.	,,
	Guides.	
20	Hand-Book of the sculptures in the Curzon Museum of Archæology, Muttra by V. S. Agrawal.	,,
21	Guide to Ujjain by K. B. Dongre	Purchased.
22	Motorists' Road Guide by P. W. D., Gwalior State.	Gratis.
	History.	
23	Shivaji and his times by J. N. Sarkar	Purchased
24-28	History of Aurangzeb, Vols. I to V by J. N. Sarkar.	,,
29	History of Rajputana Vol. III, by G. J. Ojha ..	,,
30	,, ,, ,, IV, by ,, ..	,,
31	History of Orissa, Vol. I, by R. D. Banerji ..	,,
32	,, ,, ,, II. ,, ..	,,
33	**ऐतिहासिक प्रस्तावना,** by V. K. Rajwade	,,
34	Marathi Riyasat, Uttara-Vibhag 3 (1795-1848) by G. S. Sardesai.	,,
35	Shivaji the founder of Maratha Swaraj by C. V. Vaidya.	,,
36	History of Indian Philosophy Vol. VII, by R. D. Ranade and Belvalkar.	,,
37-62	Selections from the Peshwa Daftar Series Nos. 1 to 26, by G. S. Sardesai.	,,
	Journals and Periodicals.	
63-66	The Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol. VIII, Nos. 1 to 4.	,,
67	The Journal of the Bihar & Orissa Research Society, Vol. XVIII, Part II.	Exchange

APPENDIX J.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
68	The Journal of the Bihar & Orissa Research Society Vol. XVIII, Parts 3 and 4.	Exchange.
69-70	The Karnatak Historical Review: Vol. I, Nos. 1 & 2.	,,
71	Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society: Vol. XXIII, No. 1.	,,
72	The Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society: Vol. VI, Parts 3 and 4.	,,
73-75	The Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society: Vol. VII, Parts 1 to 3.	,,
76-77	Journal of Indian History Vol. XI, Parts II and III.	,,
78-79	Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. Vol. XIII, Part III and IV.	Presented
80	Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. Vol. XIV, Part I.	,,
81-84	Nagari Pracharini Patrika: Vol. XIII, Nos. 1 to 4.	,,
85-94	Tirumalai Sri Venkatesvara Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 10.	Gratis.
95-98	Journal of Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal: Vol. XIII, Nos. 1 to 4.	Purchased.
99	Index to Vol. LX-1931 of Indian Antiquary ..	,,
100-110	Indian Antiquary from July, 1932 to May, 1933 ..	,,
111-122	Modern Review from July, 1932 to June, 1933 ..	,,
123-129	Arogya Mitra: Vol. III, Nos. 1 to 7	Free.
	Monuments	
130	Somnatha and other mediæval temples in Kathiawad by H. Cousens.	Gratis.
131	Mediæval temples of the Dekhan by H. Cousens ..	,,
132	Ancient monuments of Kashmir by R. C. Kak, Published by India Society.	,,
	Museum.	
133	Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum (Catalogue of the South Indian Hindu metal images in the Government Museum by F. H. Gravely and T. N. Ramachandan).	,,
134	Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Vol. XXX No. 179.	,,

APPENDIX J.—(*concld.*)

Serial No.	Name of book.	REMARKS.
135	Administration Report of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library, Madras for the year 1931 32.	,,
	Miscellaneous.	
136	Consolidat on of the Christian Power in India by B. D. Basu.	Purchased.
137	Rise of the Christian Power in India by B. D. Basu.	,,
138	Minerva Vol. III, (Index)	,,
	Mythology.	
139	Asiatic Mythology by J. Hackin	,,
	Literature	
140	सर्वानंद करणमू G. S. Apte, कृत..	,,
141	महाभारत आदिपर्व फेसक्यूल ६	,,
142	संकीर्ण निबंध लेख संग्रह भाग २ रा राजवाडे कृत	,,
	Numismatics.	
143	A study of ancient Indian Numismatics by S. K. Chakravarty.	,,
	State Publications.	
144	Administration of the Gwalior State for 1929-30 ..	Gratis.
145	,, ,, ,, 1930-31 ..	,,
146	Selection of Council Orders for Samvat 1986 ..	,,
147	,, ,, ,, ,, 1987 ..	,,
148	The General Statistics of the Gwalior State for 1929-30.	,,
149	Commercial Directory of the Gwalior State ..	,,
150	Selections from Secretariat Darbar Records relating to Pilgrimage with a catalogue of files on the subject, Samvat 1989.	,,
151	Census of India 1931—Gwalior State, Vol. XXII, Part I (Report) by Ranglal.	,,
152	Census of India 1931—Gwalior State, Vol. XXII, Part II (Tables) by Ranglal.	,,
153	Souvenir of Archæological Department, Gwalior ..	,,

APPENDIX K

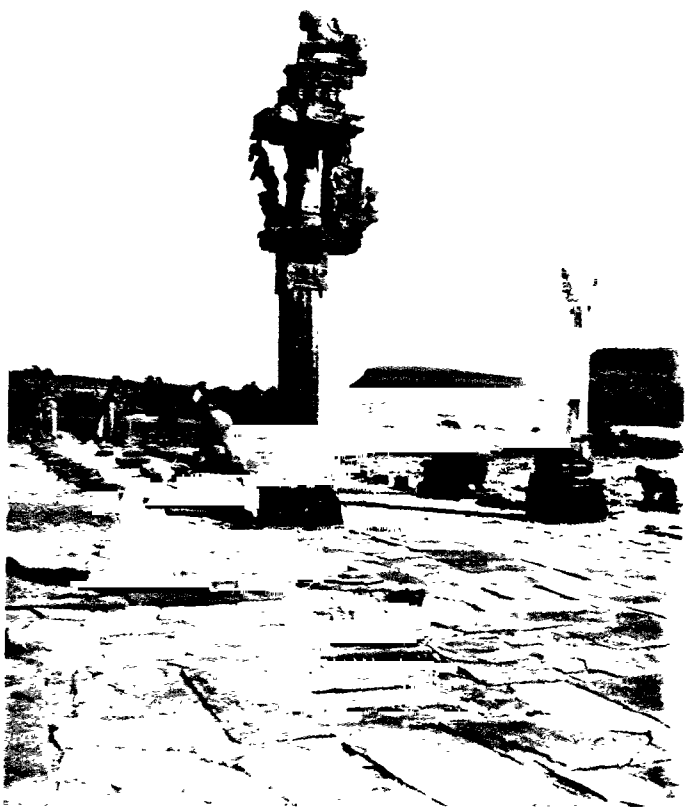
Statement of Income Realised during the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989.

Serial No.	Item.	Amount.	REMARKS
		Rs. a. p.	
1	By sale of photographs	133 10 0	
2	„ Books	162 4 11	
3	Miscellaneous	1 13 0	
	Total ..	297 11 11	

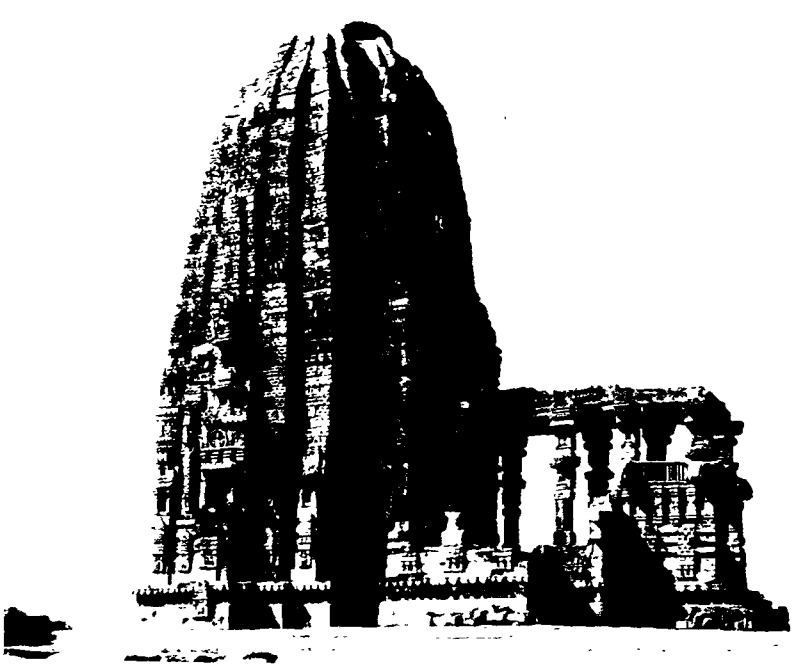
APPENDIX L.

Statement of Expenditure Incurred during the Year 1932-33, Samvat 1989

Serial No.	Head.	Amount spent. Current year.	Amount spent. Last year.	Total.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Salary	11,665 12 5	..	11,665 12 5	
2	T. A.	1,401 5 7	..	1,401 5 7	
3	Contingencies ..	1,469 8 5	..	1,469 8 5	
4	Books	389 5 0	..	389 5 0	
5	Publications ..	957 9 3	..	957 9 3	
6	Museum Up keep ..	191 5 8	..	191 5 8	
7	Works:—				
	(a) Conservation ..	732 6 6	..	732 6 6	
	(b) Excavations ..	238 15 9	..	238 15 9	
8	Estimate No. 13/1986 ..	..	18 7 6	18 7 6	
9	,, ,, 19/1987 ..	..	379 9 0	379 9 0	
10	,, ,, 5/1988 ..	..	60 0 0	60 0 0	
11	Miscellaneous ..	424 8 6	..	424 8 6	
12	General Saving ..	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	
13	Advance to D. E., P. W. D. Bhilsa.	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	Accounts awaited.
14	Advance to D. E., P. W. D., Ujjain.	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	,,
	Total ..	19,841 2 10	458 0 6	20,299 3 4	



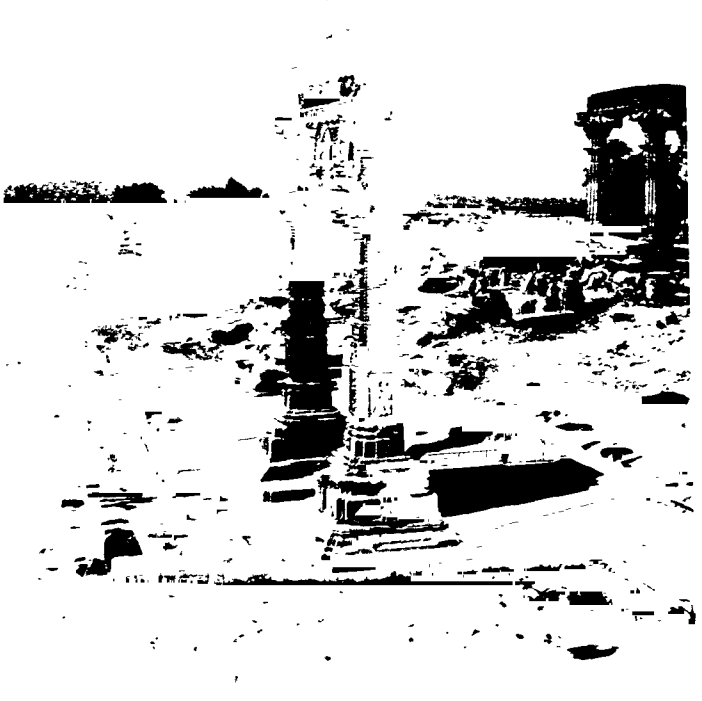
(a) Gadarmal temple at Badoh :
Toran, after conservation.



(b) Gadarmal temple at Badoh.



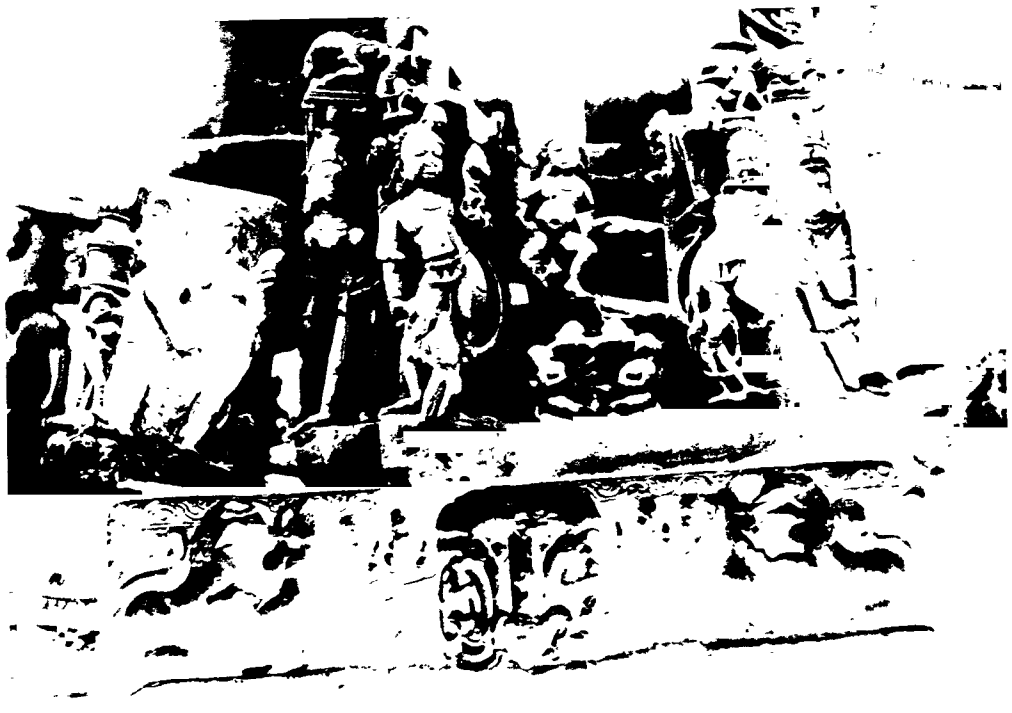
(a) Hindola Toran at Gyaraspur,
before conservation.



(b) Hindola Toran at Gyaraspur,
after conservation.



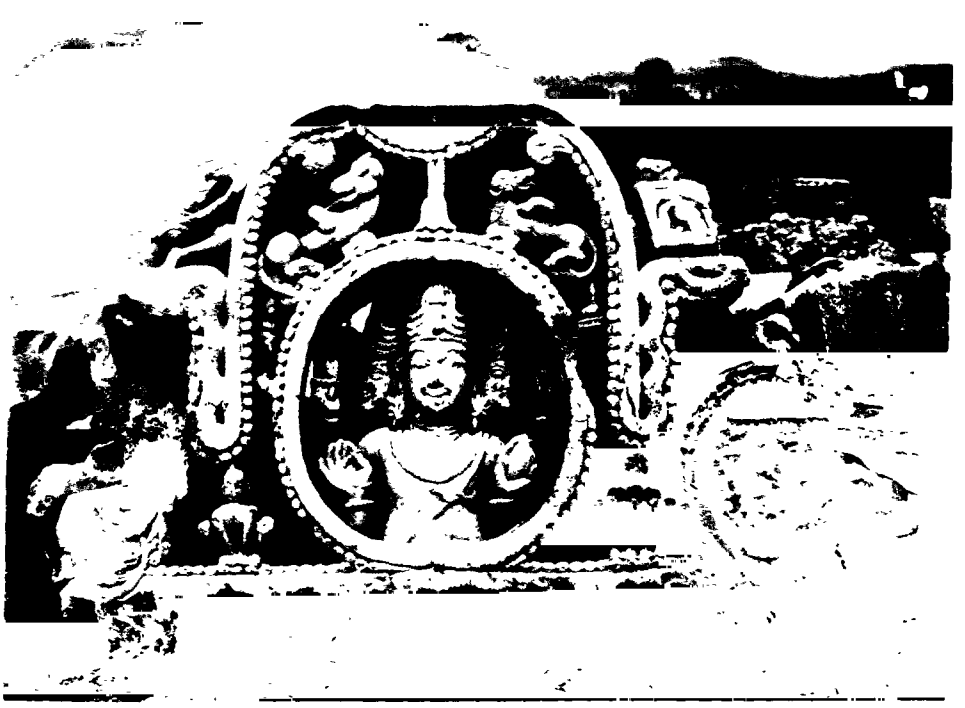
(a) Hindola Toran at Gyaraspur : plinth of the temple excavated.



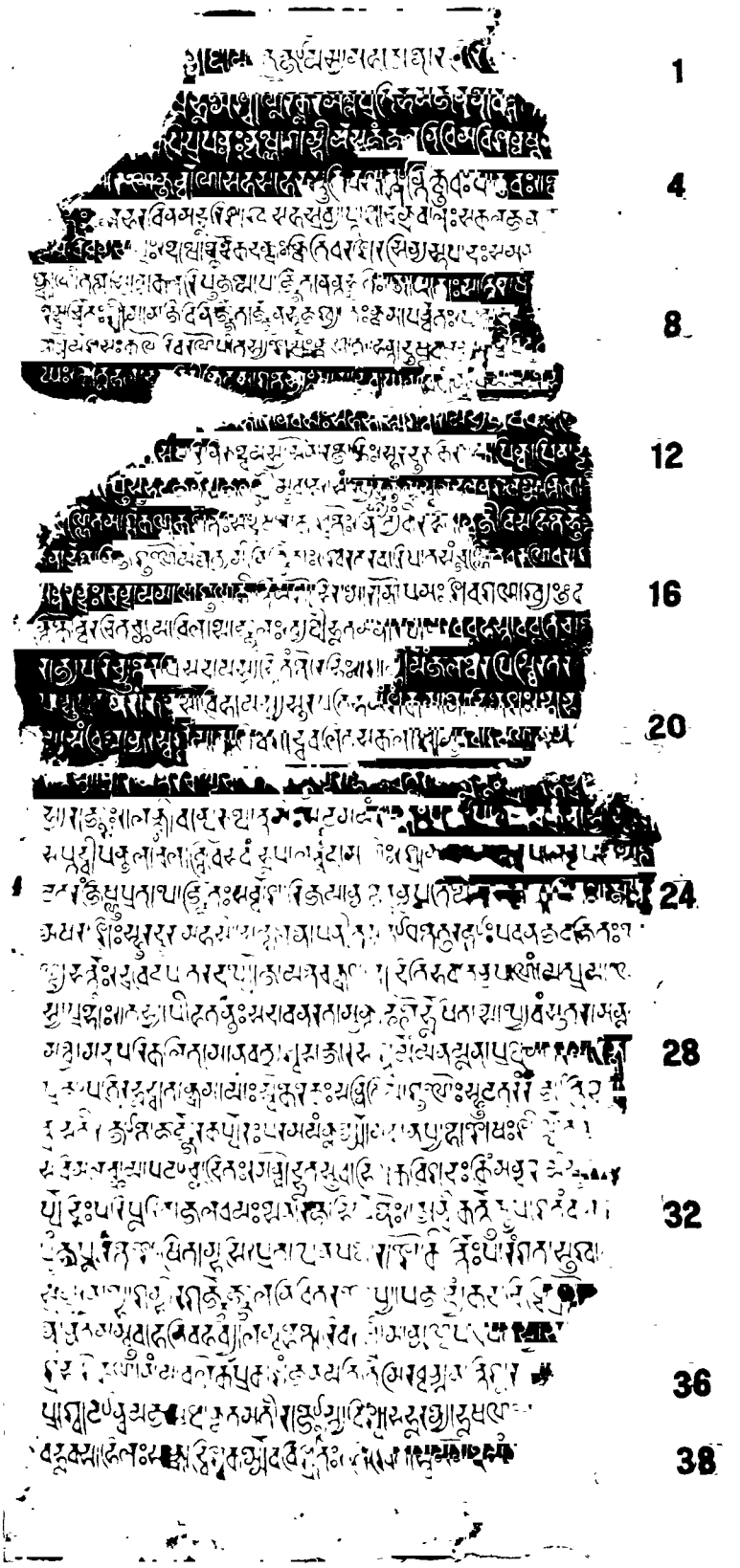
(b) Hindola Toran at Gyaraspur, sculptures excavated.



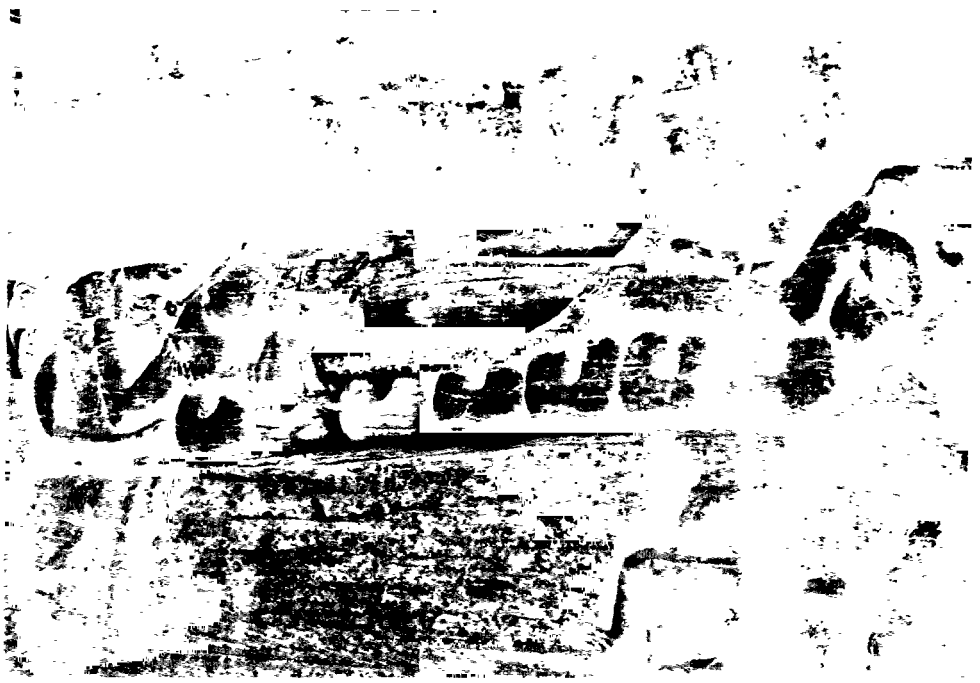
(a) Hindola Toran at Gyaraspur, sculptures excavated.



(b) Hindola Toran at Gyaraspur, Trimurti medallion excavated



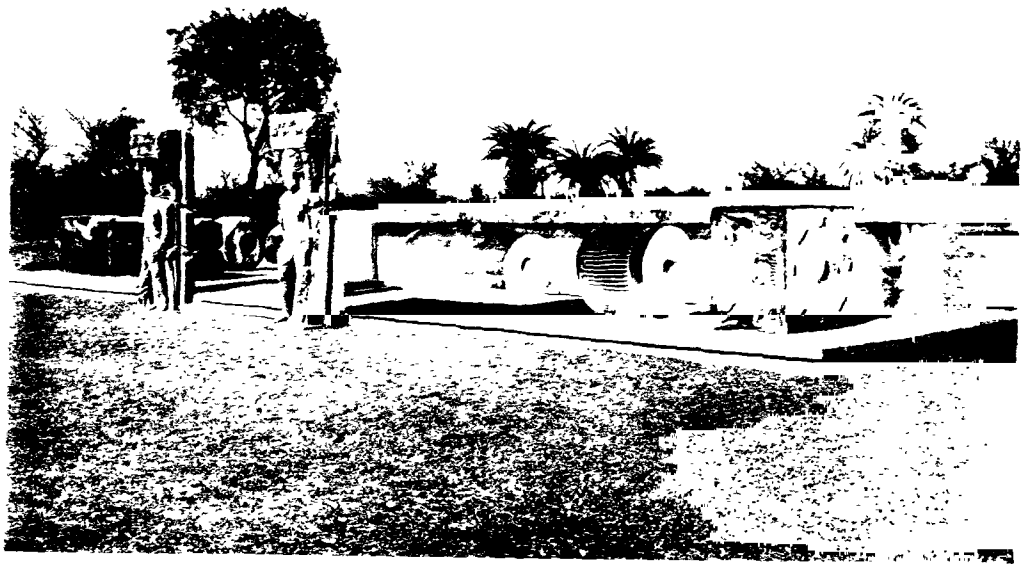
Hindola Toran at Gyaraspur :
a fragmentary stone inscription excavated.



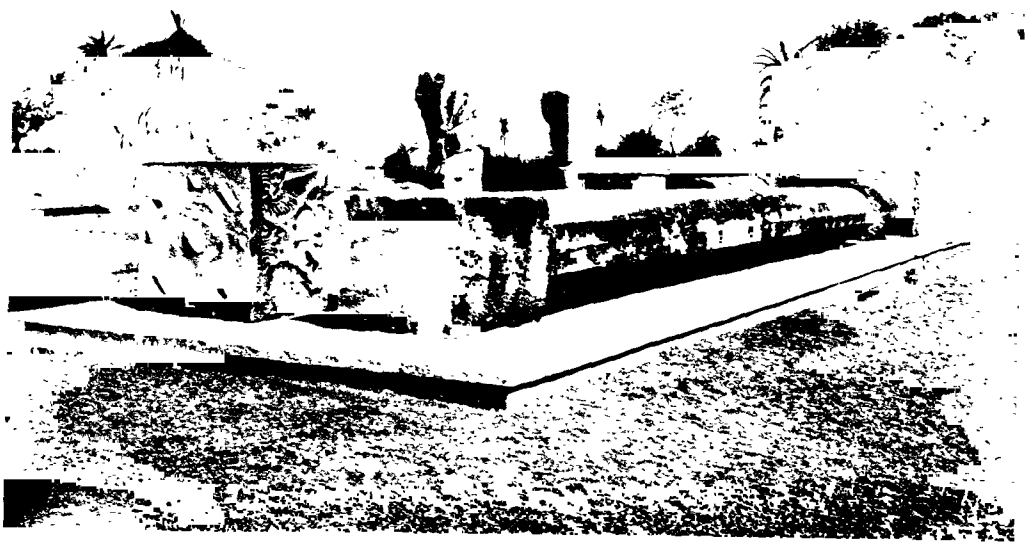
(a) Rock-cut image of Sheshasayi.
cave No. 14, Udaygiri.



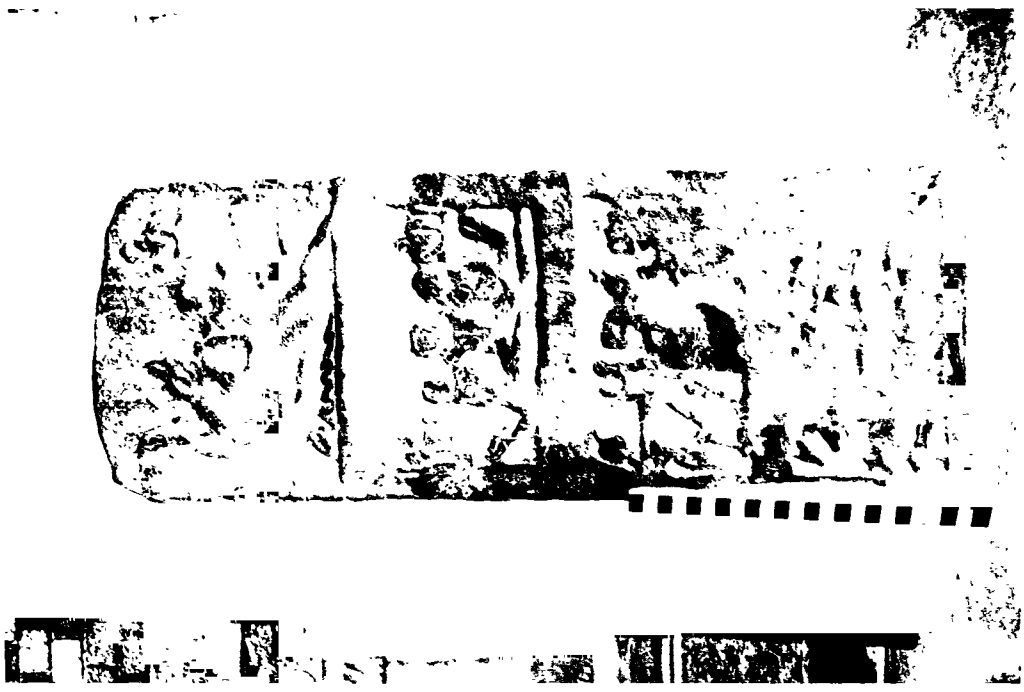
(b) Athakhambha temple at Gyaraspur.
an ornamental arch



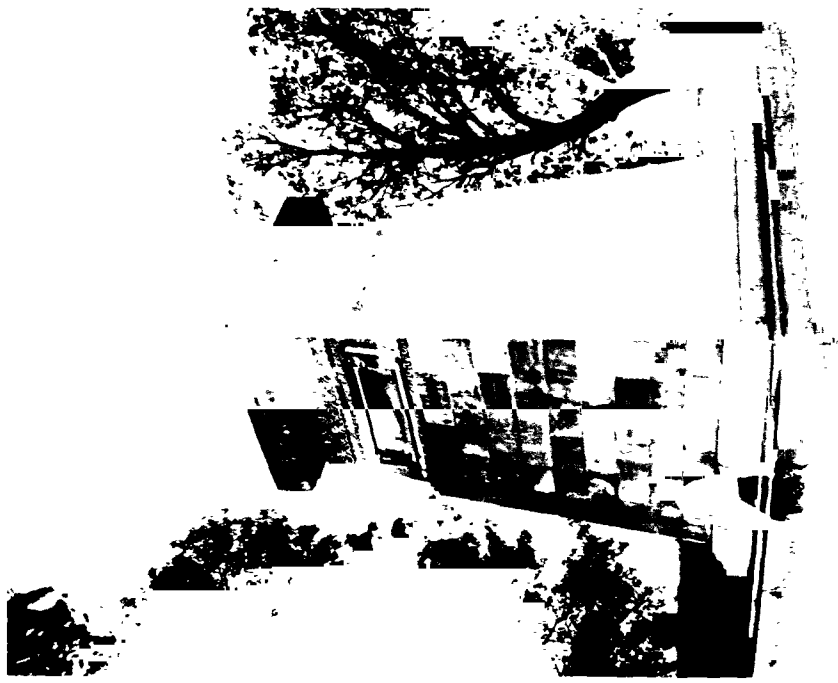
(a) Yasodharman's pillars at Sondni, Dist. Mandasor.
(front view)



(b) Yasodharman's pillars at Sondni, Dist Mandasor
(back view)



(b) Warrior's Memorial Pillar, from Rithora.



(a) Memorial of Lt. Col. E. Sanders, C. B. Bengal Engineers, on the battle-field of Maharajpur.

(a)

(b)

(c) Warriors' Memorial Pillars, from Padhavli.

(a) Warrior's Memorial Pillar, from Padhavli.

(b) Sati Pillar, from Chanderi



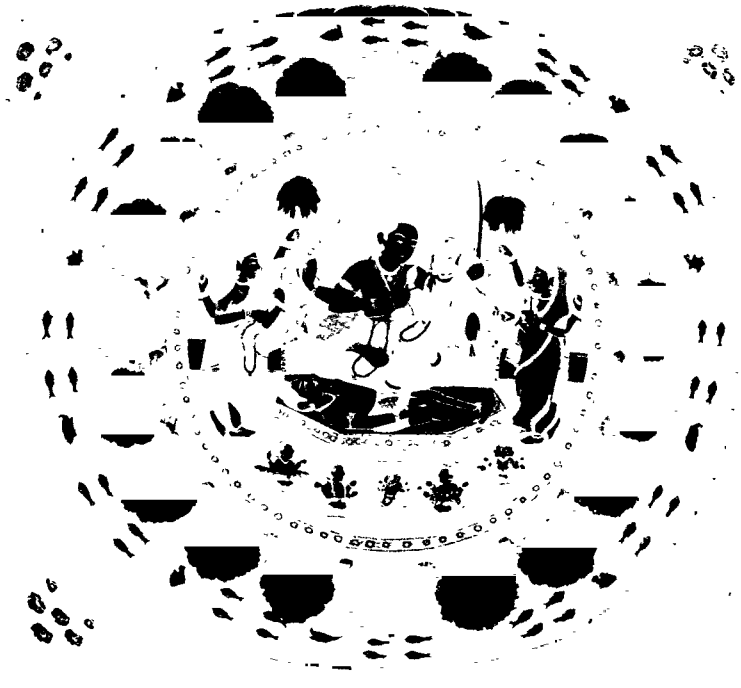
(b) Mahishamardini, from Chanderi



(a) Flying Yaksha, from Lashkar



(a) Ganesa with Riddhi and Siddhi (a painting)



(b) Siva-Parvati (a painting)



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